DIPLOMATIC ODDITIES.

FREE TRADE OBSERVATIONS AIRED IN CONSULAR REPORTS.

STATE DOCUMENTS AS A VEHICLE FOR POLITI-CAL VIEWS-PROFOUND REMARKS ON BURN-ING DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, July 7.—The last volume of Consular Reports issued by the State Department, No. 91, is in a large part devoted to a discussion of German The principal contributors are Cousul-General Raine, at Berlin; Commercial Agent Smith, at Marence, and Consul-General Mueiler, at Frankfore, infortunately for the American reader of these reports the writers do not seem at all able to agree among themselves regarding the meaning of the facts and figures collected by thom. Says Mr. Smith: The year 1857 was a blue one for business in Germany." Mr. Mueller, on the other hand, says: It is safe to say that German trade holds its own during the year and compares favorably with the trade of the preceding twelve months." And Mr. Raine asserts: "The last year has closed under about the same conditions and auspices as its prodecessor.

Regarding the effect of a protective tariff upon German industries, Mr. Bayard's free-trade consuls give unwilling but singularly unanimous testimony. Thus

Germany is apparently profiting at present from her

Germany is apparently profiting at present from her protective policy. The country seems to be in favor of the experiment, otherwise it would not have adherents enough in the Reichstag to carry it forward.

The balance of trade was largely against Germany up to 1882, but since then it has inclined to favor the Empire. In 1872 the imports of Germany amounted to \$824,432,000 and the experts to \$533,000,000, while in 1886 this relation was \$700,002,000 to \$720,225,000, inclusive of precious metals, showing a decided reversal of the balance of trade against the Empire. It must be also borne in mind that prices have been declining for some years; at the old rates the figures would be greater. old rates the figures would be greater.

Mr. Raine observes: Russia having excluded German manufacturers almost entirely from her market, and other countries contemplat-ing similar steps, all more or less fortily their argument. In favor of higher duties by pointing to the United States as showing that protection means prosperity and full es for the Government as well as to the people

A CONSUL OF A POETIC TEMPERAMENT. A discordant note is struck by Mr. Mueller, however, when he says (and this no doubt has greatly

Opinion may have once been divided in regard to the ossible effects of screwing up the clamps on foreign imorts, but it is so no longer. No doubting Thomas appears. Protection, degenerated into prohibition, has called up n war of interests in Europe. Germany's many and repeated measures of protection have been met with like measures on the part of her neighbors. It is sometimes measures on the part of nor house designated by the obnexious term, "retailation," but it is only reciprocation, or doing as one is done by. The worst feature of the protection cry is its entire selfashness. Only give one branch of business the protection it wants, and other branches may sink in the North Sea for all they It is not how far will it help national economy, but now much will it increase indivduals.

And so on through an entire page of ravings. Yet this same observer gives tables in his own report, covering the exports to the United States declared at his consulate in I rankfort, from which it appears that e net increase of German exports to the United States over those of the preceding year were in round numbers \$13,212,000. If this is the increase in a single year, in a single consular district, affecting exports to a single country only, what must not be the effect of a beneficent protective policy upon the entire country?

But Mr. Mueller is not very good at figures. He seems of a pacific temperament rather. Witness this aragraph in his report upon the subject of "Protec-Here he proves truly eloquent:

The indiscriminate slaughter of birds is one of the most crying cylls of the day. If for no other reason than those dictated by aestheticism, these little winged restures have claims upon human protection. peal comes to men from all sides and is made by birds of all varieties. Our song birds, those which once sang glad songs among the blessoms of spring and built their nests among our trees, delighting our little ones, are gone, or are fast going. It is only a question of time when the meadow lark, which sprang up in our path in the fields, trilling his notes of ravishing st lighting the car long after the tired eye had lost power to follow him into the sky, shall share the robin's fate by disappearing from our fields and gardens.

trapped in the Thuringian Forest, whence they find their have of such and how much life and freedom means to these little creatures, if one can judge from their glad songs and merry ways, would they not pause and ponder over the suferings endured by these little fellows, and over the sufferings endured by these little fellows, and would they not refuse ever to eat another one? People in the country, subject to many inconveniences and many losses from annoying and destructive insects, are indig-nant at the wholesale destruction of their bird friends, but they are powerless. Time was when newspapers cried out against Tom and Tabby, the barn cats, because, in a dearth of mice and rats caused by their own faith-ful watching, they took to hilling a bird or two. But here is destruction little less than wanton going on by

Want of space forbids following Mr. Mueller in his cloquent rot. One is prepared after it to hear him speak of "the pranks of fickle fashion," and make profound observation that "the old is ever giving place to the new."

PROFOUND ESSAYS ON THE EUROPEAN QUESTION More eloquent in his stupidity, however, than even Mr. Mueller, is Commercial Agent Smith. By all odds he is the finest specimen in Mr. Bayard's fine collec-tion of freaks and oddities. It is only necessary to pick out of his report a few sentences, here and there, to show how he has missed his vocation, and how, instead of being a mere Consul, he ought to have rereived a diplomatic post of the first rank from the present Administration. In the following sentence, instance at the very beginning of his essay, his powers of observation are at once disclosed: " The anxiety depicted on the faces of men during the first months of the year has given place to an expression of calmness." The reason for this look of calmness to be found, according to Mr. Smith, in the fact tha all Continental Europe seems to be a grand powder magazine, which a stray spark can ignite at any time." "Happy, indeed," he adds in a burst of unntrollable confidence, " is our situation, and well is it for us that a wide ocean rolls between us and the

Turning in an easy and off-hand manner to the sub ject of international diplomacy, and the relations existing between France and Germany more particu-tarily, Mr. Smith remarks. "The map of Europe needs such reconstruction, and will receive it in time, but will arise through ethnical considerations, and no

much reconstruction, and will receive it in time, but a will arise through ethnical considerations, and not from unnatural causes," and he adds, with a considerateness which both nations cannot fail to appreciate: "While I admire the German nation. I have an affectionate regard for the French Republic, and wish to see both dwell side by side in amity." Still Mr. Smith, is inclined to think that "there is no gonranice for jeace in Europe so long as the old feud between the Cell and Teuton hasts," but he warms the French at the same time that "to attack the Germans would be to challenge manifest destiny and invite a deleat existing in the nature of things."

Having thus disposed of France and Germany, Mr. Smith, turning his attention to Russia, is moved to remark: "The relations between Russia and the German Empire are also not very cordial. A hug from the Russian bear seems to be as much apprenended as a dig from the Gallic cock." After such a graphic description of the state of Europe, one looks naturally forward to some philosophical deduction or reflection on the past of Mr. Smith, and, to be sure, here it is: "While we look with deep regret upon the armed state of Europe, we can affect to regard with philosophical tranquillity the antagonisms which beset its nations." Thus much for poor, old, effect Europe. Mr. Smith has disposed of ft in a single sentence.

For the remainder, his report is but dull reading, it is true that he remarks that "fortune has smiled on the beer brewers of Germany," but it proves an oasis only in a desert of general dryness. The consular reports contain many valuable features, but they have never until now been pade the vehicle of ambitions office-bolders to air their free trade untions, or disseminate their views regarding the political situation in Europe. What those reports seem to need more than over is "cilling." Unfortunately Mr. Rayard has not been known to surround himself with men capable of doing it.

THE NAVY REORGANIZATION SCHEME. Washington, July 7 (Special).-When a year ago ingress put its stamp of disapproval upon the scheme of reorganization of the Navy, Secretary Whitney did what he could under the law, and "reformed" the "Accounts and Stores" system. It was directed that all caval stores and supplies, and the records thereof, and of all property and plants at Navy Yards and stations, be transferred to a General Storekeeper. It was, therefore, a great surprise to the officers of the Navy, almost as much as it would have been if the Secretary's signation from the Cabinet was announced, when General Order No. 56" was issued recently, which practically countermands that part of his previous order relative to the issue of, and responsibility for supplies and outfits to vessels. That this may not be disputed, here is the exact language

modifications are found by experience to be necessary as to the responsibility for and issue of supplies. Very many of these are entirely beyond the control of the pay officer from the moment they are delivered on board; others are in constant or frequent use, and must be available without formal routine of requisition and issue. Under such cir-cumstances it is neither just nor conductive to good results to held the pay officer to what can be only a theoretical responsibility. But in order to place responsibility where it properly belongs, and to secure satisfactory results with-out needless friction, it is hereby ordered that on board all United States ships in commission on and after July 1. 1888, all the supplies and outfit of whatsoever nature, excepting those pertaining to the Bureau of Provisions Clothing, that have been or that shall hereafter be in-voiced to Pay Officers affoat, shall by them be invoiced in full to the various officers representing the respective hu-reaus to which the supplies and articles of outfit pertain. As soon as the transfers to bureau representatives required by this order shall have been completed, the Engineer's and Equipment Yeomen shall resume their former duties under the control of the heads of their respective depart-

ments. Under the system put in practice a year ago all stores on board ship were kept by the paymaster, and no one can conceive what a mess it led to. One year of this has been enough, not only for the officers, but for the Secretary as well, and he has been obliged to

ON THE WATCH FOR YOUNG WALKER'S BODY. Washington, July 7.-General Duncan S. Walker, whose son and daughter were drowned a few days go near Sea Bright, N. J., addressed a letter after the sad occurrence to the President requesting that the employes of the Life Saving Service be directed

the employes of the Life Saving Service be directed to keep a close lookout for the body of his son. The President to-day sent the letter to the Life Saving Service with the following indorsement:

I very much hope that there may be some way apparent for aid to be rendered in behalf of the bereaved writer of this letter in the line of his request.

Superintendent-Kimball, however, had anticipated General Walker's wishes, and all the employes of the Signal Service at stations near Sea Bright are on the watch for the recovery of the body. (For other Washington News, see Ninth Page.)

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR TO PROVIDE A PRISON APPROPRIATION.

Albany, July 7 .- The Governor to-day issued the

following proclamation: State of New-York. Executive Chamber

Pursuant to the power invested in me by Section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution, I hereby convene the Legislature in extraordinary session at the Capital in the City of Albany, on the 17th of July, instant, at 11 o'clock Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this, the

7th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, 7th day of sure ... eighty-eight. DAVID B. HILL.

WILLIAM G. RICE. The session is called in view of the pending exhaustion of the appropriation for the maintenance of the "public account" system of labor in State prisons.

There is money enough appropriated to feed the mitted that the election methods which had been State prison convicts for a year to come, but none to keep the convicts at work. If no appropriations are made for this purpose State Prison Superintendent Lathrop would be compelled to lock up the convicts in their cells, which would be highly detrimental to | so, could hardly be safely trusted to be very careful their health and to prison discipline. Already there of their oath in any court of law, and that it are 150 convicts idle in Clinton Prison and on July | would inevitably injure their probity in their regular 15 there will be 200 more convicts in this prison laid off " from work. In Auburn Prison fully 400 convicts will be in idleness by August 1, and at Sing of the position into which they have drifted, but the Sing more than 600 convicts will be idle by that time. knowledge to a certainty of a complete ostracism in When August 15 arrives if no appropriations are made 2,000 convicts will be in idleness. stormy debates in the Legislature on the last day of its ession over the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for he prisons and it was finally defeated despite ex-beaker Husted's declaration that if no bill was passed overnor Hill would call an extra session of the

Legislature.

The length of the session cannot be determined owing to the differences of opinion among the members of the Republican majority on the prison labor subject. It is hinted that the Governor may also call upon the Legislature to take some action upon the Constitutional Convention question.

Senators Erwin and Vedder are in Europe.

The friends of poor little tom-tit, the most genial of all man's feathered friends, come to the German Government with an indignant protest, supplemented by an appeal. In the autumn and early months of winter thousands of these gay little fellows are killed and which the toller did not dare to inquire why all that way as delicate tid-hits to the tables of gourmands and had more than enough already. When the light began

"In forum and pulpit stood men who preact doctrine of 'servants, obey your masters,' but never did they tell who had the right to be master until the servants began to read, then they learned that under the canopy of Heaven there existed no master save an All-wise God and the laws which the children of men ordained for their own government. The school-house door has been opened wide, and it will stand open forever. Every day will the number of those who cross its threshold increase, and every day will new teachers go forth to collighten and make converts of such bright minds as the Bishop of London."

In another editorial Mr. Powderly will say: "It is with much pleasure that we call the attention of our members to the efforts being made to perfect an organization by Tom O'Rellly, of New-York, Master Workman of D. A. No. '45,' telegraphers. We hope and confidently expect to see the Brotherhood of Tele-graphers restored to the proud position it held previous to the last Presidential campaign. Let all telegraphers remember the 19th of July, 1883, and let them not forget that we are again on the eve of a desperate and exciting struggle, when the country, nay, the world, will hearken with bated breath to the click of the telegrapher's key. Let them remember that within a few months they will be masters of the situation, and with that fect in view let them call together the with that her in view let their call together the Brotherhood in general convention, and let them formu-late a bill of guevances, to be placed in the hands of the Executive Board, with positive inscructions to present it to the Western Union Telegraph Company within forty-eight hours of the time when the returns from the Fresidential election are expected.

SUMMER DAYS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

MANY VISITORS IN TOWN-OUTDOOR SPORTS. Atlantic City, N. J., July 7 (Special).-One of the most interesting of our visitors is Mr. Yon, second attache of the Chinese Legation at Washington. He is American in his tastes and opinions, but it appears that as long as he is in the service of the Chinese Government he must wear the Chinese dregs. Colonel Belden, of New-York, has been giving a num-

ber of yachting parties. One of the new fads at the cottages is to have ghost parties, where are related the personal experiences among the spooks.

William Scott Lee, Mayor of Denver, Colorado, spent a day here this week. He says that Colorado is a straight protection state, and is sure for 5,000 majority for the Republican ticket. A. J. Milligan, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis,

who is now here, was a law student in the office of General Harrison. He says there are no Mugwumps in Indianapolls to-day, but that all those who opposed Blaine will vote for Harrison.

The city is crowded to excess, and the hotels and cottage-keepers are puzzled to find accommodation for all who apply.

The trains to-day were unusually heavy. The greatest indix is from Philadelphia, with Baltimore and New-York well represented. Among those who came to-day were a number of sportsmen, who will take advantage of the excellent shooting to be had to the warshes.

in the marshes.

The fleet of sailing craft at the inlet now numbers over 200, and even these are inadequate to the demand of fishing and sailing parties.

The Countess Weschnewetsky, daughter of Judge Kelley, will be here this month.

The 5th Maryland Regiment will arrive July 12.

Mrs. Frank lesile has engaged rooms.

Baltimore, July 7 (Special).—George W. Childs visited General Fellx Agnus, the publisher of "The Baltimore American," at this country seat a week ago.
Miss Annette Agnus, the General's daughter, is a
favorite with Mr. and Mrs. Childs. While looking
over the General's beautiful place Mr. Childs was particularly pleased with an adjoining place of about twenty-five acres one of the most attractive spots in the Green Spring Valley. He asked if the place was for sale and on learning that it was, completed the purchase and presented the property to Miss Agnus, the has named the place Ledgerdale.

DEATH OF AN OMAHA CENTENARIAS. Omaha, Neb., July 7 (Special).—Margaret Kelly died yesterday, age one hundred years and six months. She had lived in Omaha for thirty-five years. She was born in County Traice. Ireland, and was nover married. Her brother is eighty five years old and testifies to his

TRANSFER OF A CAMDEN NEWSPAPER. Philadelphia, July 7 (Special).—"The Camden Daily Post" to-day passed into the hands of Edward Furiong, used:

In all that pertains to accounts and returns the instructions herein given shall apply on board ship. But for the paper, and \$25,000 for the building.

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRACY OF FRAUD. "IF THIS IS BLOODY SHIRT MAKE THE MOST OF IL."

Sir: There are many political facts that I do not think have been or are being sufficiently emphasized. The chief one of these is the immense power which the Southern States hold in Congress and in all National elections by fraud. Can it be that the Republican party, and in fact honest men generally, realize at all the continued farce of the Southern elections and still sit supinely and acquies Now I do not see any reason why the cry of bloody shirt should be raised, or the cry of sectionalism, if attention is called to the perils of our whole system of government by the various methods of fraud that of the States. Men that lay a claim to honesty or even claim a superior political morality, like George William Curtis, can coolly say that the methods used are unpleasant to contemplate and it is to be hoped that they will eventually right themselves. Mean while we are so busy assisting the Democrats with thoir Civil Service reform that we have no time to denounce methods that are not only reversing the whole will of the people, but debanching the sense of honor, if not entirely destroying it, of the young men of a large portion of the country.

Politicans of the South say: Well the colored men are not fit for self government, and we in self-defence bound to do something-an assertion which I deny in toto; but even admitting their incapacity, if allowed to vote or have there votes counted, then with the least pretence of honesty their numbers should not be allowed to outweigh the representation of the States where honest elections are held. It is admitted that the only chance of the Democratic parts carrying the Presidential elections is by the vote of the solid South, and the Democratic majority in Congress is only made by the votes of members who could by no possibility hold their sents if elections were honest. Thus we are likely to see the will of the people reversed, the heresy of a free-trade policy thrust on the country, and the most dangerous financial theories encouraged.

One would suppose that after a century of seeing the evils of buying all manufactures abroad, and the poverty that such a country lives in, in comparison to one where all or nearly so of the needs of a people are supplied among themselves, the Southern States would awake and see why they have been so outsteppped in the race of progress, development, culture and wealth. But they seem blinded; Ephraim was not more firmly joined to his idols. So it behooves the men of the North to awake and care for themselves or see the most successful policy the world has ever known destroyed by a group of theorists and vison-

I spoke of the debauching of the young men of the South by their participating in the frauds. Only a short time ago in conversation one of the most able and cultured men of the South, an ex-Governor whose thought so essential were leading to direct results. He said that men who took the oath to cond election honestly, but who were expected to faistfy their oaths in making the returns, and continually did business affairs. Many of the ablest of the Southern men, he said, would be glad to see some way ou any avowed open change of position deters them; but they would gladly see the Republican party crush out the errors into which they have been led.

I think few of the men at the North realize the openness with which frauds are practised. give but an instance or two that can be multiplied by the thousand. A prominent rice planter, a certain Congressman whose seat is now in contest, subject. It is hinted that the Governor may also call upon the Legislature to take some action upon the Constitutional Convention question.

Senators Erwin and Vedder are in Europe.

POWDERLY ON THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

EXPLAINING THE CAUSE OF THE LATTER'S CHANGE OF BEART—ADVICE TO TELEGRAPHERS.

Philadelphia, July 7 (Special).—In "The Journal of United Lator" to-day, Mr. Powderly, commenting on the action of the Bishop of London in giving up a large salary for the purpose of devoting his whole time to the interests of laboring men, will say: "Centuries have rolled above the heads of the races of earth, in which the toller did not dare to inquire why all that he produced should go to fill the coffers of those who had more than enough already. When the light began to break, the hope for something better began to grow.

"In forum and pulpit stood men who preached the said to me: "Of the four or five hundred negroes in

THE OLD SONGS OF VICTORY.

Fo the Editor of The Iribune. Sir: The nominations at Chicago quite renew my youth. My first political campaign was in 1840, when I was seven years old, and I never since-though always an ardent politician-was more fervid in the grand, undying cause of "anti-locofocoism." I tell you, they did have songs in those days as superior to those of the present day (or any since the war) as the mongrel "negro melodies" of our time are inferior to those of the Christy Minstrels, or our temperance songs to those of the Washingtonians. Snatches of them are flitting like Ariels to my brain. Of course there was the great refrain of "Tippecanoe and Tyler

" ending every time with something like this:
"Hurrah for Harrison! Success to him;
lie makes the Democrats look rather slim." Then a line or two, which I forget, and then comes in something about "Van, Van's a used-up man."

Then the shout: "For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too! And with them we'll beat little Van!" I am sorry Cleveland's name (whose care yen so aprily showed the other day to be so striking analogous to Van liuren) does not fit in better in the place of "Van," but perhaps it would be all the more im-

sive if rendered: "Grover C. is a used up man! And with them we'll beat the Ban-dar-na!" Then there was that really beautiful song, "The Farmer of North Bend." This is all I can recall:

Parmer of North Bend. This is all I can recall.

Down in the West, the fair river heside.
That waters North Bend in its beauty and pride,
And shows in its mirror the summer sky blue,
O, there dwells the hero of Tippecanoe.
The honest old farmer of Tippecanoe!
The gallant old soldier of Tippecanoe!
With an arm that is strong and a heart that is true,
O, there dwells the here of Tippecanoe."
We'll rete

Varied with expressions like these: "We'll vote for the hero of Thypecanoe" and "The choice of the people is Tippecanoe" and "The choice of the people is Tippecanoe."

Who will supplement these fragmentary recollections and recall the old songs! And above all, who will give us modern and adapted words to the old tunes!

Princeton, N. J., July 4, 1888. F. N. Z.

THE PROSPEROUS ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The President's message of the Argentine Republic, at the meeting of Congress in May, 1888, is in many respects a very interesting document. The exports and imports for the fiscal year were \$:18,000,000. a gain over the preceding year of \$24,000,000; the total revenue was \$58,135,000. The surplus revenue for the year was \$3,308,000. He announces that their 6 per cent bonds sell in London at 104 1-2. The entry of tonnage in their ports showed an increas of 977,000 tons; the immigration was 137,000, and for the first quarter of the fiscal year 40,500 immigrants reached their shores. The President states:

It is also satisfactory to me to announce to you that we have invited the South American Governments to a congress composed of two plenipotentiaries from each country. In order to agree upon international private rights, to put an end to the uncertainty produced by the coaffet of laws. The message also states that they have 3,028 primary schools with 6,241 masters and 227,450 pupils. In closing, he says: "Consecrate, gentlemen. Senators and deputies, your talents and efforts to laws which promote the progress of the country, in the sense of moral and material aggrandizement, by

the sense of moral and material aggrandizement, by
the augmentation of its population, of its industries
and of its education.

This is a nation with which we have no direct mail
facilities, and which, under our present laws, the
Government cannot offer more than 2 to 2 cents a
mile for establishing direct mail facilities. Is it any
wonder our trade with that Republic is small?

New-York, July 3, 1888.

H. K. THURBER,

SACRIFICING VALUABLE LIVES. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is latent in the march of our civiliza tion an ever-growing tendency to hero-worship. The movements of the age are almost emulpotent. Under the pressure of the times, is it not true that many of our noblest men and women are wantonly sacrificed? We educate and train our sons and daughters in hundreds of schools and colleges. We lay costly foundations and endow chairs for professorships, with thousands of dellars. The expenses attendant upon a public professional career are enormous, year after Yet this process goes on unceasingly, and it is the highest wisdom to pause now, before we enter the twentieth century, to ask ourselves seriously, Car we afford to sacrifice and slaughter so many costly

lives 7 Consider how many noble lives have ended before 3 1-2 cents for 56s. The production for the week they attained maturity. Thousands have been was curtailed on account of the holiday on the Fourth

before his fame was complete. Lincoln and Gaeffeld were wickedly and atroclously slain long ere their labors were fully rounded and complete. Gordon retishes in the hot isolated Soudar long before his heroic life was finished. Even the Church lays her notice the was finished. Even the Church lays her notice the long line of martyrs and heroes to religious faith. Not test there should be less religion, but better methods for protecting and prolonging valuable lives. We cannot go on in this way during the coming century. The ranks of the world's best men and women are growing thinner, year by year. This morelless slaughter should come to an end. If there is any fragrance in associations, if there are any tender, delicate and holy memories in a heroic life and deeds, then these should be perpetuated and secured from the worm of despair and the canier of hopeless grief. A useliess sacrifice and a thoughtless self-abnegation is a crime before God and man. We ring out this note of warning now. We summon a halt along the lines of our glorious men and women, we ask that a higher value be placed on human life, and that needless and fanatical sacrifices come to a speedy and final end. T. MELBOURNE MAY.

dry goods merchants, appealed to the State authorities for a nolle pros in the case of William Spurgeon, their defaulting bookkeeper, who has been in fail here since his arrest two months ago in the West. The suspense and anxiety have nearly killed Spurgeon's young wife, and the firm, to save her life, appealed for the release of her husband. The State's afterney to-day entered the noile pros.

MANY ROMAN CATHOLICS IN PHILADEPHIA. Philadelphia, July 7 (Special).-According to figures fiven out to-day by the Rev. Dr. Horstmann, Chancellor of the archdiocese, the Catholics of this city number 182,000, and of the arch-diocese, 400,000. The largest congregations are the Cathedral, and St. Peters, Flith-st. and Girard-ave., which have 10,000 each. The parochial schools are attended by 20,000 children.

A STRIKE OF STONECUTTERS, Charleston, S. C., July 7 (Special) .- All the stone

cutters in the city struck to-day. The men, who now work ten hours a day except Saturdays, when they stop an hour earlier, demanded nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturday, and also an agree ment on the part of the bosses' not to employ more than two apprentices in one establishment. The demand was refused and all the workmen went out The establishments affected employ together some twenty-five or thirty workmen.

Fall River, Mass., July 7 (Special).—The print cloth market is quiet and steady at 4 cents for 64s and

Sir John | and circus next day, and only amounted to 125,000 Franklin perished in the frozen north for an impossible pieces, 50,000 less than the regular amount. The idea. Livingston dies under a torrid sun of Africa sales for the week were 49,000 pieces. The stock on hand is 12,000 pieces, which is 1,000 less than last ere wickedly and atroclously slain long ere their week, deliveries being 126,000 pieces. Of the sales this week 12,000 were spots and 37,000 futures. The production for the next few months is sold well ahead. The sales for weekly delivery during the next few months are as follows: July, 161,000 pieces weekly; August, 167,000; September, 100,000; October, 110,000.

DEMOCRACY AND FREE TRADE.

IDENTIFIED BY THE HON THOMAS B. REED.

content. The renks of the worlds best ben and a women are growing thinner, year by vear. This is any fragrance in associations, if there are any tender, delicate and holy memories in a heroic life and deeds, then these should be perpetuated and the properties of the properties self-tabnegation is a crime before God and man. We then out this note of warning now. We summon a work of the properties of the pr

pointer, a commission who, with the depolaris and replanted, should causine affile mote another. The point on the apparais which was the hown as the mote. We know he will not be perfected the process of the process of the point on the apparais which was the hown as the mote. We know he will not be perfected the process of the process

A "MAGNETIC HEALER" MADE TO MOVE ON. Buffalo, July 7 (Special).-Professor Albert Legrande, a magnetic healer, came here this week and advertised liberally in the papers. To-day Dr. Edward Storck, chalrman of the censors of the Eric County Medical Society, ordered him to leave town under threat of arrest for illegally practising medicine. He claimed ability to cure the lame, halt and blind by a magnetic touch and got many patients. Dr. Storck said that Legrande had a hist claimed in Portland, Oregon, to be Dr. Geismardo, a member of the Society of Sciences of Paris. Dr. Storck says that Legrande operated in Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City, Baltimore, Boston, and Milwaukee. In two of the cities he was arrested, once for assaulting a patient. He had "dummies" travel with him who went on the platform and were cured. Le-grande carried a concealed electric battery to give the magnetic shocks.

Situations Wanted-Males.

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ave., near 17th-st.

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L AUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored woman; unsur-passed facilities; wishess gentlements and families washing by week or day; country work a specialty; refer-ences. Address C. E. JOHNSON, 128 West 30th-st. URSE, &c.-By a young French girl to wait on lady or children; speaks good English. Address FRENCIE NURSE, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broatway. NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.-By a weil educated German lady; is experienced in all house and needlework. Address L. SCHIRMER, P. O. Bex 92, Hoboken, N. J.

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or address 37 West 19th-st.

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nddress S. W., 16 West ISta-st., private stable.

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